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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/916,397	07/27/2001	Ron M. Redlich	6851-2	7746
4897	7590	10/03/2005	EXAMINER	
ROBERT C. KAIN, JR. 750 SOUTHEAST THIRD AVENUE SUITE 100 FT LAUDERDALE, FL 333161153			PYZOWA, MICHAEL J	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2137	

DATE MAILED: 10/03/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/916,397	REDLICH ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Michael Pyzocha	2137

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 September 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 63-77,90-101 and 224-234 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 63-77,90-101 and 224-234 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  | Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____  |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>20050919</u> . | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
|   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

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**DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 63-77, 90-101 and 224-234 are pending; all remaining claims have been withdrawn.
2. Amendment filed 09/19/2005 has been received and considered.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

3. The rejections made under the second paragraph of 35 USC 112 have been withdrawn based on the filed amendment.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 63-64, 66-67, 77, 90-92, 94-97, 224-226, 228-230 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lamm (US 6078907) and further in view of Kirshenbaum (US 6602298).

As per claims 63, 90-91 and 224, Lamm discloses securing data in a computer network with one or more security sensitive words, characters or icons, said computer network having a

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plurality of computers interconnected together, one of said plurality of computers designated as a data input computer and each of said plurality of computers having a memory therein, a first and a second memory designated as a remainder store and an extract store in one or more computers of said plurality of computers, comprising: filtering data input from said data input computer and extracting said security sensitive words, characters or icons from said data to obtain extracted data and remainder data; storing said extracted data and said remainder data in said extract store and said remainder store, respectively; and, permitting reconstruction of said data via said extracted data and remainder data only in the presence of a predetermined security clearance (see column 9 lines 27-36; column 11 lines 8-20).

Lamm fails to disclose providing a security clearance to obtain access to the extract store and providing said access only after the presentation of said security clearance.

However Kirshenbaum teaches such a security clearance (see column 5 lines 36-63).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to require the security clearance of Kirshenbaum to access the extracted data of Lamm.

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Motivation to do so would have been to provide access control to secure data (see Kirshenbaum column 5 lines 36-63).

As per claim 64, the modified Lamm and Kirshenbaum system discloses defining a filter prior to said filtering step (see Lamm column 10 lines 40-45).

As per claims 66-67, 95-97, 229-230, the modified Lamm and Kirshenbaum system discloses encrypting one or both of said extracted data and remainder data prior to storing and permitting reconstruction includes decrypting one or both of said extracted data and remainder data (see Lamm column 12 lines 16-43).

As per claims 77, 91-92, 225-226, the modified Lamm and Kirshenbaum system discloses mapping the two memories and storing the map (see Lamm column 11 lines 31-57).

As per claims 94 and 228, the modified Lamm and Kirshenbaum system discloses the second computer is said data input computer and said filter is adapted to be couple to said second computer (see Lamm column 11 lines 8-20).

6. Claims 65, 76, 93, 98, 101, 231, 227, 234 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the modified Lamm and Kirshenbaum system as applied to claims 63-64, 90, 92, 224, 226 above, and further in view of Schneier (Applied Cryptography).

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As per claims 65, 98, and 231, the modified Lamm and Kirshenbaum system fails to disclose storing or destroying the filter.

However, Schneier teaches destroying information (see pages 228-229).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use Schneier's method of destroying information to destroy the filter of the modified Lamm and Kirshenbaum system.

Motivation to do so would have been to protect the secret information (see Schneier page 229).

As per claims 76, 101 and 234, the modified Lamm, Kirshenbaum and Schneier system discloses deleting said data input from said data input computer after the step of storing (see Schneier pages 228-229).

As per claims 93 and 227, the modified Lamm and Kirshenbaum system fails to disclose encrypting and decrypting the map.

However, Schneier teaches encryption and decryption (see page 220).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to encrypt the modified Lamm and Kirshenbaum system's map before storing.

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Motivation to do so would have been to have a higher secrecy level (see page 220).

7. Claim 68 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the modified Lamm and Kirshenbaum system as applied to claim 64 above, and further in view of Kluttz et al (US 6598161).

As per claim 68, Lamm fails to disclose subsets of filtration with different levels of security.

However, Kluttz teaches different levels of security for subsets of information (see abstract).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use Kluttz's different security levels for the filtered information of the modified Lamm and Kirshenbaum system.

Motivation to do so would have been to allow for different levels of access to information (see column 1 lines 62-64).

8. Claims 69-73 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the modified Lamm and Kirshenbaum system as applied to claim 64 above, and further in view of FOLDOC (URL webpage).

As per claims 69-73, the modified Lamm and Kirshenbaum system fails to disclose the use of URLs to exchange the data between clients and servers.

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However, FOLDOC teaches such limitations (see pages 1-2).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the URLs of FOLDOC to identify and transfer data in the system of Lamm and Kirshenbaum.

Motivation to do so would have been to allow data to travel over the Internet (see FOLDOC page 1).

9. Claim 74 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the modified Lamm, Kirshenbaum and FOLDOC system as applied to claim 73 above, and further in view of Schneier.

As per claim 74, the modified Lamm, Kirshenbaum and FOLDOC system fails to disclose encrypting and decrypting the information.

However, Schneier teaches encryption and decryption (see page 220).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to encrypt the modified Lamm, Kirshenbaum and FOLDOC information before storing.

Motivation to do so would have been to have a higher secrecy level (see page 220).

10. Claims 75, 99-100, 232-233 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the modified Lamm and

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Kirshenbaum system as applied to claims 64, 90 224 above, and further in view of Gurley (US 5036315).

As per claims 75, 100, and 233, the modified Lamm and Kirshenbaum system fails to disclose one of said computers includes a data display system with at least two separate but visually overlaid displays and at least two respective display interfaces, the step of reconstruction including displaying said extracted data on one of said at least two displays and displaying said remainder data on another of said at least two displays.

However, Gurley teaches such a limitation (see the abstract and Figure 1 number 100).

As per claims 99 and 232, the modified Lamm, Kirshenbaum and Gurley system discloses one of said computers includes a display fed from a video memory having a plurality of frame memory segments, the information processing system including said compiler adapted to be coupled to said video memory, said compiler having means for interleaving extracted data and remainder data into respective ones of said plurality of frame memory segments on said one computer (see Gurley abstract and Figure 1 number 100).

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11. Claims 63-64, 66-67, 77, 90-92, 94-97, 224-226, 228-230 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fahlman et al (US 5960080) and further in view of Kirshenbaum (US 6602298).

As per claims 63, 90-91 and 224, Fahlman discloses securing data in a computer network with one or more security sensitive words, characters or icons, said computer network having a plurality of computers interconnected together, one of said plurality of computers designated as a data input computer and each of said plurality of computers having a memory therein, a first and a second memory designated as a remainder store and an extract store in one or more computers of said plurality of computers, comprising: filtering data input from said data input computer and extracting said security sensitive words, characters or icons from said data to obtain extracted data and remainder data; storing said extracted data and said remainder data in said extracted store and said remainder store, respectively; and, permitting reconstruction of said data via said extracted data and remainder data only in the presence of a predetermined security clearance (see column 3 lines 27-67; Figures 2 and 6; column 5 lines 27-32).

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Fahlman fails to disclose providing a security clearance to obtain access to the extract store and providing said access only after the presentation of said security clearance.

However Kirshenbaum teaches such a security clearance (see column 5 lines 36-63).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to require the security clearance of Kirshenbaum to access the extracted data of Fahlman.

Motivation to do so would have been to provide access control to secure data (see Kirshenbaum column 5 lines 36-63).

As per claim 64, the modified Fahlman and Kirshenbaum system discloses defining a filter prior to said filtering step (see Fahlman column 3 lines 35-47).

As per claims 66-67, 95-97, 229-230, the modified Fahlman and Kirshenbaum system discloses encrypting one or both of said extracted data and remainder data prior to storing and permitting reconstruction includes decrypting one or both of said extracted data and remainder data (see Fahlman column 6 lines 53-61).

As per claims 77, 91-92, 225-226, the modified Fahlman and Kirshenbaum system discloses mapping the two memories and storing the map (see Fahlman column 3 lines 27-67).

As per claims 94 and 228, the modified Fahlman and Kirshenbaum system discloses the second computer is said data input computer and said filter is adapted to be couple to said second computer (see Fahlman Figure 6).

12. Claims 65, 76, 93, 98, 101, 231, 227, 234 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the modified Fahlman and Kirshenbaum system as applied to claims 63-64, 90, 92, 224, 226 above, and further in view of Schneier (Applied Cryptography).

As per claims 65, 98, and 231, the modified Fahlman and Kirshenbaum system fails to disclose storing or destroying the filter.

However, Schneier teaches destroying information (see pages 228-229).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use Schneier's method of destroying information to destroy the filter of the modified Fahlman and Kirshenbaum system.

Motivation to do so would have been to protect the secret information (see Schneier page 229).

As per claims 76, 101 and 234, the modified Fahlman, Kirshenbaum and Schneier system discloses deleting said data

input from said data input computer after the step of storing (see Schneier pages 228-229).

As per claims 93 and 227, the modified Fahlman and Kirshenbaum system fails to disclose encrypting and decrypting the map.

However, Schneier teaches encryption and decryption (see page 220).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to encrypt the modified Fahlman and Kirshenbaum system's map before storing.

Motivation to do so would have been to have a higher secrecy level (see page 220).

13. Claim 68 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the modified Fahlman and Kirshenbaum system as applied to claim 64 above, and further in view of Kluttz et al (US 6598161).

As per claim 68, Fahlman fails to disclose subsets of filtration with different levels of security.

However, Kluttz teaches different levels of security for subsets of information (see abstract).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use Kluttz's different

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security levels for the filtered information of the modified Fahlman and Kirshenbaum system.

Motivation to do so would have been to allow for different levels of access to information (see column 1 lines 62-64).

14. Claims 69-73 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the modified Fahlman and Kirshenbaum system as applied to claim 64 above, and further in view of FOLDOC (URL webpage).

As per claims 69-73, the modified Fahlman and Kirshenbaum system fails to disclose the use of URLs to exchange the data between clients and servers.

However, FOLDOC teaches such limitations (see pages 1-2).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the URLs of FOLDOC to identify and transfer data in the system of Fahlman and Kirshenbaum.

Motivation to do so would have been to allow data to travel over the Internet (see FOLDOC page 1).

15. Claim 74 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the modified Fahlman, Kirshenbaum and FOLDOC system as applied to claim 73 above, and further in view of Schneier.

As per claim 74, the modified Fahlman, Kirshenbaum and FOLDOC system fails to disclose encrypting and decrypting the information.

However, Schneier teaches encryption and decryption (see page 220).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to encrypt the modified Fahlman, Kirshenbaum and FOLDOC information before storing.

Motivation to do so would have been to have a higher secrecy level (see page 220).

16. Claims 75, 99-100, 232-233 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the modified Fahlman and Kirshenbaum system as applied to claims 64, 90 224 above, and further in view of Gurley (US 5036315).

As per claims 75, 100, and 233, the modified Fahlman and Kirshenbaum system fails to disclose one of said computers includes a data display system with at least two separate but visually overlaid displays and at least two respective display interfaces, the step of reconstruction including displaying said extracted data on one of said at least two displays and displaying said remainder data on another of said at least two displays.

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However, Gurley teaches such a limitation (see the abstract and Figure 1 number 100).

As per claims 99 and 232, the modified Fahlman, Kirshenbaum and Gurley system discloses one of said computers includes a display fed from a video memory having a plurality of frame memory segments, the information processing system including said compiler adapted to be coupled to said video memory, said compiler having means for interleaving extracted data and remainder data into respective ones of said plurality of frame memory segments on said one computer (see Gurley abstract and Figure 1 number 100).

### ***Double Patenting***

17. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 63, 90 and 224 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 47, and 72 of copending Application No. 10008209 in view of Kluttz et al. The claims of the copending application add the limitation of subsets of data have different security levels with different users having different security clearance. Kluttz teaches this limitation as shown in the above rejection of claim 68. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use Kluttz's different security levels for the filtered information of the copending claim.

18. Motivation to do so would have been to allow for different levels of access to information

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

19. Claims 63, 90 and 224 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 and 46 of copending Application No. 10008218. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the present claims

to filter the security information based on attack warnings.  
Motivation to do so would have been protect the security data.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

20. Claims 63, 90 and 224 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 and 20 of copending Application No. 10155525. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the present claims to store the data remotely and to secure email as in the claims of the copending application. Motivation to do so would have been to allow multiple users to access the data and to allow the use of the SMTP protocol.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

21. Claims 63, 90 and 224 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims of copending Application No. 10155192. Although the conflicting claims 1 and 7 are not

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identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the present claims to be performed on a user system as opposed to a network system. Motivation to do so would have been to allow all of a users data to be filtered.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

22. Claims 63, 90 and 224 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 53, and 67 of copending Application No. 10277196. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the present claims to modify the copending claims to be done at a user level with different security levels. Motivation to do so would have been to allow a public computer to allow access to different information to different users.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

23. Claims 63, 90 and 224 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 47, 48, 124, and 146 of copending Application No. 10390807. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the present claims to filter data when a portable computing device is outside of an area. Motivation to do so would have been to prevent security data from being accessible from a non-secure area.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

24. Claims 63, 90 and 224 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 5, 7, and 9 of copending Application No. 10998366. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the present claims to filter data for workstations with independent security levels. Motivation to do so would have been to prevent security data from being accessible workstations without the proper security clearance.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

25. Due to the vast number of applications that qualify as a provisional double patenting rejection only the independent claims of the present application have been rejected.

***Response to Arguments***

26. Applicant's arguments with respect to the above claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

27. Applicant's arguments filed 09/19/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues: the Lamm system fails to disclose storing the extracted data in an extract store; and Lamm as modified by Kluttz fails to disclose partial reconstruction.

Regarding Applicant's argument that the Lamm system fails to disclose storing the extracted data in an extract store, each of the three locations as identified by Applicant on page 58 of the response would constitute the extract store.

Regarding Applicant's argument that Lamm as modified by Kluttz fails to disclose partial reconstruction, Kluttz discloses breaking a file into multiple parts for multiple security levels and when someone of the correct security level is present they can decrypt (reconstruct) the portions of the file they have clearance. When this teaching is applied to Lamm, the portions of Kluttz are the filtered objects of Lamm.

28. Applicant also requested an interview, Examiner believes this response is clear and negates the need for an interview. However, if after reading this response Applicant feels an interview would further prosecution, Applicant is encouraged to contact the Examiner at the number below.

29. Applicant further discussed the double patenting rejections made in this and previous action. It is noted that correctly filed terminal disclaimers would overcome the double patenting rejections.

### ***Conclusion***

30. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

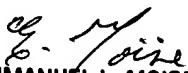
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Pyzocha whose telephone number is (571) 272-3875. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00am - 4:30pm first Fridays of the bi-week off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Emmanuel Moise can be reached on (571) 272-3865. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

MJP

  
**EMMANUEL L. MOISE**  
**SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER**